

The Quarter's Exports.

We publish to-day our table of exports for the quarter ending September 30th, 1857, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1856. It will be seen that in the important items of Spirits Turpentine and Lumber there is a very decided increase, amounting to some eleven thousand barrels of Spirits, and some two millions and a half feet of Lumber.

In the matter of Flour, Rice and Breadstuffs generally, there is an apparent decline owing to the backwardness of the season. Indeed, in the item of Rice, nothing has been done, although the crops bid fair to show at least an average yield. Cotton also is weeks behind—making the fair allowance of two or three weeks, or perhaps more, our exports of cereals will compare advantageously with any former year, and but for the disturbing influences of the monetary crisis induced by speculative movements at the North, there is every reason to believe that our business would have made a full and satisfactory summing up at the close of 1857.

The gross of our exports would have been above an average, and at rates for our staples, which, while they could not invite speculation, nor stimulate over-production, offered a living remuneration and a moderate profit to the thrifty producer—What influence the present financial excitement can exert in determining the amount or modifying the character of the business of our port for the remaining three months of the present year, remains to be seen, or rather it remains to be seen how far its injurious influence will extend. We do not think any serious depression for any great length of time ought to result. It is true that manufacturing industry at the North is suffering under a temporary paralysis, and that this must, of course, curtail the consumption of all articles used in the arts and manufactures, turpentine among the rest, but we believe it to be equally certain that the stock in the country, yet to come forward, is unusually small, neither do we think it heavy at any of the ports. The cool Summer, late in opening, has been unfavorable for the trees, while fewer hands have been employed in making turpentine than formerly.

Great caution and even hesitancy, must for some time characterize all movements in produce here and elsewhere. No house at the South can rest assured of the permanency of any house at the North, to whom shipments are to be made, since the papers daily chronicle the names of leading firms there who have gone down wholly, or succeeded for the time, who had stood, and with reason, among the best and safest. Matters will soon, however, adjust themselves to the new order of things, and business once more flow in its accustomed channels.

The monetary distrust and consequent pressure upon banks as well as individuals, may to some extent, limit commercial operations, but less than might be supposed by those at a distance. The circulation of the different North Carolina Banks has, for a considerable time, been very much contracted, and the excellent money changes, from the unsound and suspended cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, have made it a part of their regular business to discredit and so get hold at a depreciated price, of every North Carolina note that strays abroad, which they instantly present and demand therefor the gold or its equivalent. So far as our Virginia and South Carolina neighbors are concerned, they have uniformly agreed to discredit our currency. We can have little voice to expect from Baltimore brokers that we have already experienced, and we think it will be found somewhat difficult for suspended cities any longer sufficiently to discredit the notes of specie-paying banks as to exact a share on them. At home there is not and ought not to be the semblance of excitement. We do not suppose that at any period in the history of the State, its banks were in a sadder condition, or their resources more ample. All, we believe, have laid by a contingent fund, amounting in the cases of the Cape Fear and State Banks to over twenty per cent on their capital stock. It is true, a smaller institution away down at Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank County, is reported to have gone by the board, but that was in difficulty long ago, as nearly everybody knows. We refer to the Farmers' Bank. That is a very small affair, and its failure or suspension is really due to causes existing long anterior to the present difficulties.

It is true that men and corporations may be compelled, through the force of circumstances to adopt measures which would neither be justifiable nor politic under other circumstances. A planter, living on an alluvial river, with his lands protected by a levee may keep up his own embankments and use all proper precautions for the protection of his own property and that of his neighbors, and yet find all his measures rendered abortive by the weakness or negligence or criminality of others, and thus be compelled to resort to measures not otherwise contemplated or justifiable. It may be that, by the failures of others to keep up their financial embankments and provisions, a torrent may be let in compelling even the strongest institutions, who had most prudently guarded their own ground, to resort to the extraordinary measure of suspension, which may then be excused on the plea of necessity, but can never be justified on that of expediency. For we can never believe it expedient, where it can possibly be avoided. The character of the currency cannot exert a great influence for or against a market—all the difference between a currency at par and one at a discount. Two currencies of an unequal value cannot co-exist in the same community. The weaker must give place to the stronger. This panic and pressure, if strongly met by sound institutions must from the nature of things soon pass away. It yielded to, no man can forestall its duration or estimate the disastrous character of its effects. Should circumstances beyond question prove the inevitable necessity of a suspension by the banks of the State, the people will recognize that necessity, but they will respond to no mere plea of expediency. The necessity must be distinct and controlling, not fictitious.

NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Samuel Pearce paid a visit to our sanctum Wednesday with a copy of the new map of the State, published by Mr. Wm. D. Cook, of Raleigh. The map is handsomely gotten up—a very creditable affair, indeed. It shows all the existing divisions of counties—the railroads either built or projected—the heights of the principal mountains, etc., etc., and so far as we have been able to judge, is accurate and reliable. Mr. Pearce will wait upon our citizens, and we trust, will meet with encouraging success in obtaining subscribers.

We hear more complaints among the merchants of this place about the detention of Goods at Wilmington. One house has good stock since the 13th August, on which day the vessel on which they were shipped, arrived at Wilmington. Another was informed of the arrival there of goods on the 25th August, delivered to the Consignee, the Railroad agent, and yet they have not been delivered in Salisbury. This is unfortunate, to say the least, for it will certainly drive off business from the Wilmington route.—Salisbury Watchman.

We publish the above for the purpose of bringing it before the Company. If there has been any error in the matter, or if there has been any neglect by the Company here we have no doubt it will be satisfactorily explained.

FROM HAVANA.—The U. S. steamer Catalpa, Capt. Hawes, arrived at Charleston on the 25th inst., with dates from Havana and Key West to the 23th. We see nothing of importance in the news. See commercial department for the Havana markets.

For some time we could not take up a paper without being sure to find its columns occupied by melancholy details of the disaster to the Central America. Like any other nine days' wonder, that has given place to the next excitement—that arising out of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks, followed as that suspension has been by a similar course of policy on the part of the Banking Institutions of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island and part of New Jersey and the District of Columbia, with some occasional cases in the other States.

As men criticize the course of all concerned in or connected with the Central America, so will they criticize that of the Philadelphia Banks, viewing it in the light of expediency or propriety. Whether we approve of it or not, may amount to little or nothing, apparently. The aggregate of public opinion is composed of any number of minute particles, as we might say, singly insignificant, but forming an almost irresistible whole. For our own part, then, after looking at the matter in all its bearings, we cannot see that the movement and the movers are free from blame either in the antecedents which brought on the suspension, or in the suspension itself. That there is as much specie in the country now as there has been at any time within the last twenty years, is certain—That the rates of exchange are such as to render impossible a drain of specie to foreign countries, is equally certain. Indeed, with ruling rates, which, in view of the large crops coming into market, cannot be less favourable, and may be more so, there is every prospect of an influx of the precious metals from Europe—Why then, this suspension and wherefore its necessity?

It is known that for some time past the best bona fide commercial paper has been discounted at ruinous rates in the Northern cities, merchants having been forced to submit to shares of something like four or five per cent, a month, rather than sacrifice their credit, by failing to meet their acceptances, in the banks, which refused them further accommodations. It is also known that the means of many of these institutions were used to bolster up pet interests which were in a sinking condition. The North American delicately hints that the difficulties of the Pennsylvania Bank were due to its efforts to sustain an interest upon which the pressure bore with undue severity. Others say that its loans to large silk houses prostrated it. At any rate this is plain. The banks pressed on the mercantile community, which cheerfully submitted to terrible sacrifices to sustain itself, and when the pressure reaches themselves, they instead of doing what business men had been forced to do—submitting to some inevitable loss—suspended. We repeat, the specie was in the country and procurable, and all truly sound banks had the means of procuring it at one-tenth the amount of loss to themselves, to which the merchants have been forced to submit for the purpose of meeting their engagements. We repeat, it was the business of these banks to have sustained themselves and to have borne the losses incurred by their own acts, or by the state of the times, not, by failing to meet their engagements to throw the burden of their faults or their misfortunes on the public.

We say that if these institutions were really sound, and had not impaired their resources by that bolstering up policy which ruined the United States Bank, and which seems to have been left as a legacy by that institution to the financiers of the Quaker City, it was in their power to have sustained their credit, and maintained their legal obligations to the community, by bearing part of the loss to which, in such times, all other interests, private and corporate, are forced to submit. The Railroad that wants iron must submit to a share on its bonds to get it, if it can do no better. Were these banks, who wanted another metal, any better than a railroad. This pressure must, in the nature of things, be over in a few months. Unless all indications prove false, it cannot continue. Suppose that, to procure the specie to sustain themselves in a paying condition during the pressure, they had submitted to a loss equivalent to the profits of a whole year, what more would they have done than hundreds of merchants have been forced to do? And how much better would they and the community have stood!

Business in Philadelphia is paralyzed. She can do no trading with solvent cities. Her funds are at a discount of ten per cent. But this is not all. The effects of such a movement end not with the community in which it starts. It spreads distrust throughout the land and occasions losses more than equivalent to all the suspended banks are worth. It imposes undue burdens upon institutions in other States, who are thus compelled to bear not only their own legitimate responsibilities, but to sustain the extra pressure induced by these transactions.

The Bad Cold and other Things. We are not sufficiently learned to be able to say under what class of diseases this affection should be placed, whether epidemic, endemic, or sporadic, or whether, in fact, it does not deserve some other classification, drawn from the copious and high-sounding nomenclature of medical science. As little are we able to say whether it is an affection of the head or the body, or the limbs, or of them all at once, conjointly and severally. Different people take it differently, but nearly everybody you meet is enjoying its blessings.

It may be like the "crisis," the result of undue expansion, too suddenly checked—the pores too suddenly closed, and the whole system thereby deranged. Upon the whole it may be regarded as unpleasant in its effects, whether these be exhibited in swelling the head and causing the patient to speak of his "dozs," meaning thereby to refer to the most prominent feature of the face, or whether it causes him to stop and cough and splutter, or whether each individual and particular part in the animal economy feels sore and aching. In each, any and all of its developments, it is a mean and unpleasant affair—not enough to get sick over, and far too much to permit you to feel well. Although serving *per se* in the ranks of the bad-colds, we wish it distinguished, that we are an unwilling recruit, and only yield to the force of circumstances, being opposed both on principle and from policy to the ascendancy of our tyrant, who holds us with a grip once known as Tyler's from the then President, who had and still has a nose as is a nose, you verify, a nose and a half. We record our protest emphatically against bad colds, and more especially that particular bad cold that has taken possession of one personal corporosity, which corporosity being rather an unextensive affair, the cold has been big enough to usurp the whole ground and make us sore from the ends of our great toes even unto our scalp-lock, a most improper and unwarranted procedure.

Misery loves company—generally—and it is a great consolation to us to know that a great many people are no better off in this respect than we are. But we cannot say that we care for the company of our fellow sufferers in a personal point of view. We have a prejudice against nasal pronunciation—we object to weeping snouts, and coughing and spluttering make us nervous. Bad colds are misanthropic and unsocial in their character, and properly so. They interfere seriously with the pleasure of eating. We know that it is very common with the foolish and unreflecting to affect to ignore or despise these pleasures. There is a practical test of the sincerity of this. Let any one be unable to test the difference, by the taste, between a beef-steak and a side of sole-leather, and he becomes melancholy and depressed, and the fact that "he has no taste in his mouth"—can't relish anything that he eats—becomes the burden of his doleful complaints, even though he had laid claims to the most unearthy contempt of merely physical things. Indeed, it may have been remarked that the same word "taste," is used to express the mere relish for

food, and the highest and the most appreciative enjoyment of the beautiful in art and nature; and the advancement of nations in the mysteries of the *cuisine*, is a pretty fair index of the development of their knowledge and susceptibility in other branches of art. The nations of Saxon origin are grosser and less artistic feelers than the Celtic and Romanic races, and their art, as in England and America, is a mere feeble reflex of the exquisite perfection of Italy or Greece—the airy lightness of France, or the wild beauty of the strains of Ireland or the Highlands. It is only within sight of the Louvre, in the centre of Parisian art, that the palate can receive its highest gratification.

A glance out of window shows us a golden gleam upon all things, and we stand and look down the street and across the river, which lies before us calm, polished and glowing as a golden mirror, save that now and then some ripples pass over its surface, as if to exhibit to greater advantage the brilliancy of the material. The enlarged sun, shining through the thin soft haze of an autumn evening sky, tinges the edges of the clouds with a fiery lining, fast assuming a redder hue, while every spar and rope of the shipping is defined clear and sharp against the light. The trees beyond look like the enchanted groves of some fairy land, and even the rough sheds and piles of produce are glorified by the light in which they are placed, the very smoke from a screaming locomotive rises up slowly in the calm air like incense from some Magian's censer, catching a warm glow from the sun-god.

The whole fades away even as we write, and the cold, gray shadows of night spread over stream and trees, over masts and buildings, but still a few faint rays tinge the upper clouds, with a beauty no painter has ever successfully imitated.

This world is a beautiful scene in a proper light. It is for us to endeavor so to look on all things—to spread around us an atmosphere of thankfulness and contentment, and we will feel less inclined to grumble either at bad colds or pecuniary difficulties.

Speculations about the crisis—mourning and mourning over it, will do no manner of good. It is as it is, and it cannot be made otherwise, save by economy and hard knocks—very desirable things to the right-minded, but not always appreciated by a froward and a stiff-necked generation, and we find that censorious moralists always class this the immediate generation among whom they themselves live and of whom they form a part.

We derive considerable relief from the reflection that the main fault in the matter does not lie with the people on this side of the Atlantic. We take a ferocious delight in charging it upon the despots of the old world, and upon the greatest and ablest of them—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. When that saturnine looking person made his coup d'etat on the 2nd December 1851, he played the duce in general; but when some time after he married Miss Montijo, he played the horned and hooped gentleman in particular.

There is more truth than poetry in this assertion.—Man is an imitative animal and so is woman. For reasons of state policy, as well as a natural love of splendor, Napoleon inaugurated a style of lavish display hitherto unknown, even in that land of paucity. Court costumes of the most showy and expensive character became the order of the day. The looms of Lyons and St. Etienne were idle and the people suffering and distressed. Paris was ripe for any movement. The national workshops, through which, under the feeble Lamartine and his visionary conditors, the state was made the common employer, had fallen through. That was a folly worthy of dreaming poets or visionary socialistic schemers. Louis Napoleon and his young wife tried another tack. They trusted to the prestige of the Court—the influence of example. The fetes of the Emperor, the hoops and style of the Empress, carried the day, and all female France doubled in size and quadrupled in expense, while the rage for expensive dwellings, and costly adornments therefor seized upon all classes and both sexes, who rushed into speculation, to secure the means necessary to supply their newly discovered wants, or minister to their freshly acquired tastes. The *Credit Mobilier* and hundreds of other schemes opened up opportunities for gratifying this mania for speculation, and even the *grisettes* and *gamins* of Paris took their chances on the stock-board, and became familiar with the terms of the Bourse. The immediate end of the government, was attained—the popular mind was occupied, and work was given to the producers of silk laces, jewelry and other costly fabrics, while the *modistes* were taxed to devise new forms and styles of extravagance to meet the demands of an exigent fashion.

Of all the strange fads of Mesmerism or Free Masonry, or whatever else it may be called, there is none so potent and irresistible as that of fashion. It has been said that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion; and, indeed, whether the doctrine be true or false, it is obeyed and acted upon with all the ardor of devotion, and all the blind obedience of fanaticism—Nearly two thousand years ago decrees went forth from Rome that all the world should be taxed, and these decrees were carried into effect, but not with any greater zeal or certainty than are the decrees that now go forth from Paris commanding all the female world to wear hoops—to buy costly silks—to spend great sums irrespective of consequences, and, at the same time rendering it obligatory on all the worse half to aid and abet this—to indulge their own pet eccentricities—to plunge into reckless speculations to meet the expense incurred—to scorn houses merely sufficient for comfort and for the wants of their families, and to build palaces for show in which they cease to be at home, and feel themselves only lodgers for the balance of their lives.

How great an impetus all this has received from the establishment of the French Empire, may easily be understood by any one who will take the trouble to think. Being all sovereigns, we have a sovereign right to allow ourselves to be pulled about as others may please,—perhaps it is right enough, but it does appear to us that we would lose none of our sovereignty by asserting a little more individuality. The shifts and expedients, the debts, worriments and fretting, to which the necessity of keeping up appearances subjects people, are poorly recompensed by the outside glitter produced.

We have no idea that anybody will care sixpence about all this. It is, we know, most ridiculously dull and uninteresting—that most ridiculous and uncreatable of all things—plain fact. But we take great pleasure in throwing all the blame of the crisis upon Louis Napoleon, save and except a little for which the good-looking Eugenie is chargeable. But she is not so much to blame. She married simply for the position, and we think she has a right to use it, and to amuse herself otherwise in the best way she can for a little woman.

All the talk about "temporary suspension," "speedy resumption," etc., by the Philadelphia Banks amounts to just nothing, in the face of the fact that they are urging upon the Governor of Pennsylvania to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of giving them pardon for the past and security for the future. They want the Legislature to repeal the enactments by which the banks forfeit their charters and incur other penalties in case of suspension. They want, not only to escape the legal penalties of the existing suspension, but also free license to stay "suspended" as long as they please. Not much like "speedy resumption."

Scientific grape eating is as follows: In health, eat only the pulp; as a laxative, combine the seeds with the pulp; as a tonic, the skin with the pulp, ejecting the seeds. Thus you accomplish the gratification of your taste and ensure health. Eat immediately after a regular meal.

The Suspension and the Government Funds.

The amount of money in the United States Treasury is decreasing, and will continue to decrease during the present fiscal year. It is now some eighteen millions of dollars, instead of the fifty or sixty millions which sanguine distributionists pictured out as likely to fill the government coffers to bursting, with money locked up from the general business of the country. Under the panic, restricting importations, and the reduction of the Tariff lessening the proportionate amount collected, we feel assured that the quantity of specie remaining in the vaults of the treasury on the 1st day of July, 1858, being the commencement of the next fiscal year, will be no more than prudence would demand. Some money must be kept at the mints and assay offices, for the prompt redemption of gold sent to be coined. Some fund—a small one, we admit, ought to be kept for contingencies, and when this is done, there will be next to nothing left for distribution or deposit.

Surely the example of 1837 is not so encouraging as to induce the country into the measure of distribution or deposit, under the plea of relieving the public distress—It is true the crash of 1837 was different from the present one, as it is also true that it was complicated and intensified by the influences of causes which do not now exist, but we have yet to learn that it was either averted or mitigated by a resort to the mistaken palliative of deposit. The worst came after that measure had gone into operation, and the country continued disturbed and unsound for long years.

The efforts of panic-mongers to institute a parallel between the present condition of the country and that existing in 1837, are simply preposterous. There is no financial derangement, and that is about all, but the country is rich and substantially prosperous. The crops are good and will bring money into the country. In 1837, the country was in actual distress, importing the very food necessary to sustain her people, while her staples for export bore a very low price in European markets. According to the official statistics of the Treasury Department, the amount of specie in the country must be over two hundred millions of dollars, and, indeed, the best informed statisticians place the amount nearer three hundred millions. In 1837, it did not exceed one-third that amount.

The cry for distribution, or kindred measures, is all Bancombie. It could amount to little or nothing at any rate, as we have endeavored to show; and besides, months must elapse before the talk of relief could be realized from that source. Better, far better, for the country to meet the thing at once—banish all fears, dependencies, useless panics and distrusts—put the thing through manfully, and by exertion and economy, the panic will be subdued and the pressure removed, long before the eodemous driplets from the treasury would have time to percolate into the minute channels of trade.

NO RUN ON THE SAVINGS BANK.—We are happy to say that our friend Wiley A. Walker, Book-keeper, Secretary, etc., of this institution, is as calm as a summer's morning, and has not been troubled by the panic. The savings of the community, just about now, don't amount to enough to require the employment of a large clerical force in keeping the accounts. The bank will not suspend. No, sir, it won't.

CLOSING STORES.—We understand that several of the Merchants on Front and Market street have mutually agreed to close their stores at 7 o'clock, from and after this date, for the purpose of affording their clerks time for recreation and opportunity for improvement. We presume this movement will be general.

Union county subscribes \$60,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

From the Bleeford Journal.—Extra. Destructive Fire. BLYTHEWOOD, Sept. 25.—At 12 o'clock last night our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, and flames were seen issuing from the kitchen on the premises of Mr. E. M. Dudley; and before any assistance could be rendered, the kitchen was in one complete blaze, and the fire had connected with the large and commodious dwelling of Mr. Dudley, and the kitchen and dining rooms of the latter were in flames, and were burned to the ground. By the almost superhuman exertions of the people the dwelling house of Mr. Bell was saved. It was on fire several times, but by the energy of the workers, and with the aid of the salt water it was finally saved.

The wind was blowing, at the commencement of the fire, from the north, and it was the opinion of all at that time that it was not likely that the fire would be extinguished. Great clouds of fire, and a perfect storm of sparks was showered on all the houses south of the burning buildings, and it required the utmost vigilance to keep it under control. The three story building of Dr. King was several times on fire, as well as the hotel of Mr. Taylor, but was not injured by the flames.

The furniture of both Mr. Dudley and Mr. Bell was removed from the dwelling houses, though much of it was considerable damaged. All the property that was in the kitchens and outhouses was consumed with the buildings. Despairing of arresting the conflagration, all persons who had property in the burning buildings, and the building had it removed to safe quarters.

The loss falls heaviest on Mr. Dudley, and is estimated to be about \$5,000. Mr. Bell's loss about \$1,000, while the loss of others, caused by removal and breakage, will swell the amount to about \$10,000.

This has been the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred here, and the only one that has broken out in a part of our city, and which has consumed houses, and the buildings contiguous thereto, being wooden structures—it is a marvel that the fire did not spread over the entire block.

The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary. We are informed that there had been no fire in the building from which the flames first issued, for several days.

P. S. Owing to the derangement of our office (having had our materials removed for safety) we will not be able to issue the Journal next week; it will be issued regularly each week thereafter.

The Philadelphia Banks Seeking Relief from the Penalties of Suspension.—G. Pollock in Consultation with the Committee.—The New York and Boston Banks.—Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—There is nothing definitely settled upon by the banks here yet, and they are unable to accomplish unanimity of action. G. Pollock is in town, and was met by a committee last night, who made application to him to convene an extra session of the Legislature to enact measures for saving the banks from the penalties of suspension, and for relieving the community by allowing those institutions to furnish the necessary currency.

For the Journal.

Correspondence. BILLSBORO, Sept. 21, 1857. Carr, DeRosier: The "Orange Guards" Capt. Pride Jones, intend celebrating their second anniversary at this place on Tuesday, 27th October next, and when we shall be pleased to see you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, and have you participate with us in the festivities usual on such occasions. Respectfully yours, THOS. WEBB, D. D. PHILLIPS, THOS. L. COOLEY, Committee.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 28th Sept., 1857. GENTLEMEN: The invitation from the "Orange Guards" to the "Wilmington Light Infantry," to participate in the festivities of their second anniversary on the 27th prox., was duly received, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate their acceptance of the same. With the assurance of our high personal regard, we are, Very respectfully yours, W. L. DERABBERT, L. B. ERASMUS, A. B. MCDUFFIE.

The Late Lieut. W. L. Herndon. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, held a meeting this evening, in reference to the death of the late WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, Commander of the ill-fated steamer *Central America*. In a series of resolutions, they expressed their readiness to maintain in deed the sympathy they express in words, in behalf of the widow and daughter of the lamented deceased; and resolve to build a suitable monument in memory of Lieut. H. at the Naval Academy. A committee was appointed to carry the latter resolution into effect.

Fall of W. B. Lovejoy & Co. BOSTON, Sept. 26, 2 P. M.—The failure of W. B. Lovejoy & Co., a large clothing house on Commercial street, in this city, is announced. It is ascertained that the State street is sensibly crowded to-day by the intelligence from Philadelphia, but all the banks remain firm, and have made large additions to their specie basis within the last few days.

Mormon Emigration from Great Britain. From the London Times, Sept. 7. It is said that Mr. Buchanan is resolved to put down Mormonism—at any rate, to break up the community at Utah. There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, half of whose force is reported to have deserted already. But the new President is a resolute man, and the arrangements are now being made, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted. We certainly ought to wish for this, for it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism. It is a fact that the majority of the community—Mr. Carver says nine-tenths—are English, Scotch and Welsh. How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the foci of such enormity as this?

It is a very poor consolation, but, perhaps, it is our little consolation, to find that with respect to our own people, fanaticism has had more to do with the current of this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dreadful to think that the same delusion, which our men, and especially our women, had designedly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest polygamy. But it is only just to say that to a great extent this was not the case. The new religion was, indeed, itself a sensuality, but it was not joined by the mass under that idea. The prophets had the wickedness to disguise its grossness till their miserable souls had got so far imbedded in the system, that they could not extricate themselves. It is a fact, that in order to be befriended with report, they actually forged a service-book, professing to be the service-book of their religion, and containing, among other offices, a marriage office, framed on the ordinary principle of monogamy. What, then, was the inducement to this delusion? Was it the new religion? It seems to have been mainly the extraordinary prophetic show and pretence of the Mormonite imposture. The subject of prophecy has ever since the Reformation had an extraordinary hold over the minds of religious people in this country. The Puritans were mad upon it. They dreamt of the battle of Armageddon, of Gog and Magog, of the seven seals and the seven trumpets, of the star which was put out by the sun, and the dragon whose name was Abaddon, till wound up at last to frenzy, they thought the world was coming to an end, and that all these mysterious events were close at hand, every military officer of any distinction imagining that he was the person who was to have the especial honor of capturing the grand dragon, and driving out the sun and the moon, and upon those parts of Scripture; what curious and wild contortions and grimaces prophecy performs under the guidance of its interpreters. All this is seriously written and seriously read. Men of education, scholars, academicians, please themselves with laying out their ysterious future with as much exactness as if they were laying out a Dutch garden, or drawing a figure in geometry, whose names are familiar with the heavenly Jerusalem as they are with the ground plan of their own houses. The pleasure is that of a Chinese puzzle. There is endless room for ingenuity in different juxtapositions of the various pieces—the pieces here being the different figures, types, numbers, and personages of this mystical department. They shake their kaleidoscope and look through it to see what they have got, and they shake it again, and they shake it again, till they have got some figure symmetrical enough. Every remarkable event of the day is sure to be followed by a general shaking of the prophetic kaleidoscope, because it must be brought into a figure. If a King falls or a King rises there are three or four books in the course of a few weeks to prove his connection with one of the horns of the beast, and the *prop d'etat* of Louis Napoleon produced a general excitement in the prophetic world.

Such being the prophetic bias of many industrious writers, imagine this influence at work in a low and uneducated class. Imagine these rude and unutilized minds intent, so far as they think of religion at all, upon the prophetic aspect of it, full ideas of a millennium and a sort of earthly paradise, which they have caught up from the glowing pages of Old Testament prophecy, and which, literally interpreted, does bear that meaning, however a more refined and a truer interpretation may spiritualize it. They read in the Old Testament prophecy of a region where men shall no more hurt or destroy, where there shall be no violence and no want, and they give to all this a material interpretation. Under such impressions they will be very likely to be dupes of designing impostors, who come to tell them of a new world beyond the seas, where all is peace and plenty; no oppression, no extortion. If this was the picture of the Mormonite paradise which was given them, its gross features being kept back, their faith in it was, of course, gross credulity; but it is a credulity which our learned and educated zealots, who run mad on this very subject of prophecy themselves, have no particular right to censure. They have set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these islands. This extravagant adventure is only a coarse reflection of that wild prophetic speculation in which so large a part of the religious public has indulged. The Mormonite emigrant went in quest of a sort of earthly paradise; he thought the millennium had come, and that he would take the earliest advantage of it. He has set the example, and our educated men, and even clever men, run into such extraordinary follies and dreams on this subject, it is not very surprising if a coarse, illiterate class, has gone a step further, and not only indulged the dream, but acted upon it. It is a very good maxim that no one class in society errs without the rest being in some degree implicated. The prophetic mania in the religious world is more or less responsible for the Mormonite emigration from these